

INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOL. 1.

STANFORD, LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873.

NO. 51.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

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COLORADO.

Its Delightful Climate and Magnificent Scenery—The "Great Sanitarium" of the New World.

Correspondence Interior Journal.

PURCHASE, CO., Feb. 13, 1873.

Some time ago we promised to write you in regard to the climate of Colorado, about which the people of the East are just now taking no little interest. We must confess that we enter upon the subject with a great deal of "fear and trembling," for it has been harped on so long by our own press and by traveling correspondents (who knew no more about it than they did of the moon) that one can hardly express himself without using stereotyped phrases and having to encounter the column of plagiarism. To our own people in Colorado we are aware that nothing can be advanced but what has been talked over, time and again, till it has become threadbare; but to you in the East—to invalids who have almost despaired of finding a climate suitable to their complaints—it is a theme very welcome. The actual settlers of this country—the men who frost it from the scalping-knife and tomahawk of the "mobs"!—are seldom heard through the Eastern press; but instead, "gentlemen of leisure," traveling correspondents, drummers, and "sooths"—a class who can tell you more about Colorado in five minutes than old residents can in five weeks; who have passed through more perilous adventures—"barely scatched," done more deeds of daring than Kit Carson ever dreamed of, or "Wild Bill" ever accomplished. From such sources the people of "the States" have formed their opinions, and hence the feelings of disgust or joyful surprise of strangers when they land in our territory.

It is stated that "two-thirds of the people of Colorado are reconstructed invalids," and we presume it is true, if by "people" is meant those who are not residents and who come here for their health. It may be stated, in fact, that nowhere on the globe is there a healthier, more robust class of people than are the residents of Colorado. The white natives are fair-skinned, with large chests and fine muscular development. (Fine breastworks are admired the world over, both in the military and civil service.) This being the fact, we think the cause is sufficiently apparent in the climate. Hundreds of consumption and various other diseases find to this country in the hope of being relieved and cured. And right here we will say that the press of Denver has killed more people than the Ku Klux of the South ever did negroes and carpet-baggers. (Soil press being principally Radical, it will consider the charge as infamously false.) The papers of that lovely village seemingly entered into a combination for the purpose of advertising Denver, not Colorado; but in doing so they had their eyes on the Arkansas Valley, and they have succeeded remarkably well; if one should judge from the gravestones that look up in "mountain numbers" near by. Their advice has been good in the main, but they always stop short of the mark. To advise consumptives to come to Denver in the winter is simply cruel. The air is rare, rare, and wonderfully bracing, but the climate is too cold, changeable, and inhospitable during the winter for invalids. Yet, go there when you will in the winter, and you will find the hotels full of consumptives, shivering and despondent—dragging their mere shadows of bodies around in hope from day to day, yet cursing Colorado and her climate. Such are the facts. The press, in its zeal to build up the country (Denver) has done more harm than actual good.

We do not wish it understood that Denver has a severe or an unhealthy climate, for such is not the case except during a portion of the winter; on the contrary, her climate is remarkably healthy. Nearly all the habitable part of Colorado is from three to eight thousand feet above tide. On account of the elevation, the air is extremely rare, pure and invigorating. Rain seldom falls here except in summer or the early part of spring; dryness is one of the main characteristics of the climate, and desiccation of meats, etc., takes place quickly. Physicians tell us that gangrene is of seldom occurrence, and that wounds heal up in a much shorter time than in "the States." One of the chief beauties of the climate consists in almost perpetual sunshine; for days at a time, in the very dead of winter, not a cloud is to be seen, and the sun rolls through an ether of blue from his rising to his setting, without a cloud or vaporized element to obstruct his rays, which strike one "temperately."

The winters of Southern Colorado are, upon the whole, very mild and equable—for superior to those of any of the Southern States, except, perhaps, Florida. We have not had two weeks of severely cold weather this winter, putting it all together. In fact, our cold weather is principally during the night time, the days being seldom cold or disagreeable. During the winter the nights and mornings are generally cold and the air bracing, but as soon as the sun rises the temperature is changed many degrees, and by ten o'clock you can scarcely realize that it is winter, the thermometer standing at 60° to 80°. We have extremes here, both in winter and summer; but they are not lasting. To those who are desirous of finding a climate suitable to their "ills," and who have despaired of "a paradise on earth," we can recommend Southern Colorado, taking it all in all, as having by far the most superior climate to any part of the Union.

To consumptives and those suffering with all afflictions of the respiratory organs we would say: "Come to Southern Colorado, and if you are not cured, there is no relief for you this side of the "dark valley." But those who are in the second stages of the disease, should not come here as fast as the cars can bring them. The change from a dense to a rare atmosphere is too great. Make the trip by easy stages. A writer to an Eastern paper truly says: "Consumptives who come here before the ravages of disease have wasted the recuperative energy almost certainly recover; others become comparatively comfortable, even regaining a considerable degree of vigor. Many come too late, in the last stages of the disease. In such cases a crisis comes at once, followed in a few days or weeks by fatal termination. The cause of this is self-evident. They are brought here from a dense atmosphere in which all the demands of vitality are satisfied by using from one-half to two-thirds of the capacity of their lungs, while here, in this rarified air, the full capacity of every lung-cell is taxed, and they can not satisfy the demand; for, to make up the deficiency, the respiration is accelerated fifty percent—that is, from sixteen to twenty-four times per minute. The full inflation of the lungs and the accelerated motion must produce ruptures in diseased cells, hence the fatal crisis that speedily ensues. Before railroads penetrated here, when it took thirty or forty days to make the journey, more desperate cases were cured than now, because the strain on the lungs caused by the increasing rarity of the air was so gradual that the slight lesions had time to heal." He continues: "I would therefore advise all to make the trip by degrees; say, stop over ten days or more at Alamosa, Salina, or Brookville, on the Kansas Pacific, all of which points are from one thousand to twelve hundred feet above the sea; then, if no unfavorable symptoms have made their appearance, go to Hays City, a thousand feet higher; then to Wallace, twelve hundred feet higher still; thence to Kit Carson, a thousand feet higher, and so on to the mountains." The experience of this country fully agrees with the above statement.

Colorado has indeed become the "great sanitarium," where all eyes are turned, Alamosa with every conceivable disease flocking here for relief. Desperately arid to soon recover their lost power of assimilation and become hearty and robust. To the aridity of its climate Colorado gives its remarkable exemption from all hepatic disorders.

We believe that the natural scenery of this country—the grand, the sublime, the marvellously beautiful—is a powerful auxiliary to the climate in the relief and cure of all diseases.

We would advise invalids to come to this country in the spring or summer. They can then become the more readily acclimated—in a shorter time than when they come in the fall or winter. It is useless for an invalid to expect permanent relief in a short time. It takes this class from six to twelve months to become acclimated. A residence of a few weeks in the mountains, in summer, is sufficient to recuperate, to build up, the business man or the clerk who is worn out by continued mental and physical labor. They will find, and fully realize, that it is

"Better to bust in fields for health nobothing, Than to the doctor for a nervous draught."

M. D. C.

Elections to be Held This Year.

Some important State elections are to be held during the current year. Besides the judicial and senatorial elections to be shortly held in the Louisville district, a State Treasurer and members of the Legislature are to be elected in Kentucky this year. State elections also take place in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut in the earlier months, and in Maine, Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas. After the year, each electing a Governor and Legislature. There will be elections in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kansas, and California, for Legislatures and in Illinois and Indiana for county officers.

To "DUX," to press for money due, comes from one Joe Dunn, a famous bailiff of Lincoln, England, during the reign of Henry VIII. He was so uncommoditely successful in collecting money that when a man refuses to pay, the creditor was asked why he didn't Dunn him.

NEWS SPLINTERS.

Students have organized a shooting club for practical trigonometry. A ninety-mile walk on snow-shoes was recently accomplished by a woman in Michigan.

Strange but true: when a youth follows his own bent he is apt to get into straightened circumstances.

A howitzer used by the Modocs is supposed to have been captured by them from General Fremont in 1846. Anyhow very old one.

A Massachusetts veteran was recently bitten by a mad dog in his artificial leg, with the sole effect of being enabled to walk more easily than before.

Hegelopolitans habitually speak of their beloved Chicago as "she." It is surely highly appropriate for a feminine city to be permitted to exist with outskirts.

The Midland Railroad Company in England has made a contract with the Fulmar Car Company to supply that road with the American-style of straw-room and sleeping-carries.

The Lord's Day Rest Association of English workingmen request that the Bishop of London will abandon the irreligious practice of taking his coachman and horses out on Sunday, and walk to church instead.

Twelve hundred two-roomed wooden cottages, to be packed in sections for exportation to the penal colony at New Caledonia, are in process of manufacture for the French Government at a cost of only \$49 each.

Pure country milkmen in Massachusetts account for the occasional discovery of mummies in milk-pitchers by explaining that the cows must swallow them when drinking from the purring brooks which intersect their pastures.

Dan Castillo, the circus man, has been sued by a mass of women weighing six hundred pounds, for the wages to which she considered herself entitled for traveling along with him as a sideshow. The jury gave her a verdict for all the money she claimed; but her adipose tissue was valued at twenty-five dollars a week, which is just four and a sixth cents per cent.—that is, from sixteen to twenty-four times per minute. The full inflation of the lungs and the accelerated motion must produce ruptures in diseased cells, hence the fatal crisis that speedily ensues. Before railroads penetrated here, when it took thirty or forty days to make the journey, more desperate cases were cured than now, because the strain on the lungs caused by the increasing rarity of the air was so gradual that the slight lesions had time to heal.

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The Sweetest Moment in Love-Making.

Perhaps there is no period so pleasant among all the periods of love-making as that in which the intimacy between lovers is so increased, and the coming event so near, as to produce and endure conversation about the ordinary little matters of life; what can be done with the limited means at their disposal; how that life shall be begun which they shall lead together; what idea each has of the other's duties; what each can do for the other. There was no true sense of the delight of intimacy in the girl who declared that she never loved her lover so well as when she told him how many pairs of stockings she had got. It is very sweet to gaze at the stars, and it is sweet to sit out among the haycocks. The reading of poetry together, out of the same book, with brows all close and arms all mingled, is very sweet; the pouring out of white tears in writing words which the writer knows would be held to be ridiculous by anybody but the one to whom they are sent, is very sweet; but for the girl who has made a shirt for the man she loves, there has come a moment in the last stitch of it, sweeter than any stars, haycocks, or superlative epithets have produced.—Anthony Trollope.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873.

NOTICE.

Show of our advertisers who desire changes made in their advertisements, must hand in copy on Monday morning next.

All communications, either of an editorial or business character, should be addressed to HUNTER & CO., Post Office, to be managed.

All monies remitted to us for advertising, subscription or any expense it may be at the present time.

Advertisers who desire to contract with us, should do so at the office of John W. Peacock, Advertising agent, to whom all notices for the same should be addressed.

JOSEPH COOK, HUNTERSON, E. D. OWENS, CRAB ORCHARD, W. C. TOWNSEND, E. H. BROWN, CRAB ORCHARD, L. S. JONES, PLAS HILL, THOS. McKEITH, MONTGOMERY, DR. J. REED, M. VERNON.

Newspaper Laws.

We will print the special attention of publishers and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:

A publisher is required to give notice by letter (written or printed) to his subscribers that he does not take his paper out of the offices, and that he will not publish any news or opinion in it which may tend to make the publication a nuisance.

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LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Weather wise—the groundhog.

Deliver us from the porcine nuisance.

Boyle Circuit Court begins next Monday.

Next Monday is Quarterly Court in Stanford.

Dan Miller is a candidate for constable of this precinct. See announcement.

Well-executed counterfeit two-dollar green back notes are in circulation. Look out for them.

The Lancaster News is dressed up in a new blue suit, this week. Wonder what gave it the "blue?"

"All Around the Week" is a neat, well-filled journal of general information, published at New Albany, Indiana.

The great question agitating the farmers of this state is, "Shall we have sheep and no dogs, or dogs and no sheep?"

It is predicted that there will be a big frost on the 14th and 15th of May—because it thundered on the 10th of February.

If there is one thing the people of Stanford need more than another, it is the passage and conscientious enforcement of a hog law.

It requires only two dollars and a half to gain one consent to become a candidate for magistrate or constable in any precinct in the county.

Through the exertions of our friend and former countryman, John Anderson, our subscription list at Louisville is growing rapidly. Thanks to you, Sir John.

If Gerrit Smith's policy to abolish whisky selling in the United States should become a law, who will pay the debt of the Stanford Female Academy?—*Hickman Register*.

Subscription Paid this Week

To prevent error and to obviate the necessity of reciting to our subscribers, we will publish every week the names of those who pay us, which shall be a receipt to them. If you have remitted your dues by mail during this week and your name does not appear in this issue, you are notified that we have not received it.

Wm. Bacon, Crab Orchard, \$1.00

Moses Stewart, Evans, \$2.00

Wm. Hart, \$2.00

Bethel, Ind., Level Green, \$1.00

A. B. Brown, town, \$2.00

Wm. Murphy, Bousier, \$1.00

Malcolm Lackey, county, \$2.00

Religious.

On Sunday last, Amos Shinkle, Esq., of Covington, made a donation of \$500 to ministers of the Kentucky Conference, M. E. Church, in needy circumstances. The distribution of the handsome gift was made in Conference at Lexington, Sunday morning.

Our Christian friends of the Presbyterian Church (Southern) have determined to try and raise sufficient funds to erect a new church edifice, and appointed an active committee, consisting of James Paxton, N. B. Terrell, H. G. Craig, and Wesley Hunt, to solicit contributions for this purpose. The subscription list is commenced with several two-hundred-dollar contributions. We know the members of the church will give the last dollar they are able to contribute, but the membership is not large, and not composed of very wealthy people. We therefore hope that members of other churches, and non-members, will give liberally to the cause.

Martial.

On Tuesday, the 25th instant, in Perryville, Kentucky, by Rev. A. R. Bush, Mr. W. T. Putnam to Miss Katie Price.

At Lancaster, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, by Rev. J. C. Randolph, Mr. H. B. Hennicke, of Greencastle, Indiana, to Mrs. Mary Anderson, of Lancaster, sister of W. H. Anderson, of this place.

On Thursday afternoon, the 27th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, near this place, by Elder S. H. King, Mr. H. A. Bowman, of Mercer county, to Miss Mary Wrenn, eldest daughter of H. S. Withers, Esq.

Thursday evening, February 20, 1873, near Hill Gap, four miles south of Stanford, at the residence of Mr. J. M. Martin, the bride's father, by Rev. G. C. Overstreet, Mr. H. C. Yancey, of Boone county, to Miss H. A. Martin, of Indianapolis.—Mr. A. Denie and Miss Corinne Kirkpatrick; Mr. G. W. Martin and Miss Sallie Wiley.

Soldiers have observed more elegance, simplicity, and hospitality combined than were displayed on this occasion. The bridal dress was of lead-colored silk, trimmed in valour and lavender fringe. First attendant: blue silk, white valour and white fringe. Second attendant: blue silk, white valour and white fringe. The ceremony and congratulations being over, we were conducted to a feast of good things, equaling in abundance and delicacy the repasts of old Kentucky's palmetto tables. The festivities of the evening were enhanced by the coming of a rain storm, which continued through the night, thus preventing the midnight farewell which so often on similar occasions overshadows the heart. May this young pair live long to be useful and happy, and may the cords of mutual fidelity grow stronger, even till death shall translate them into a bright forever.

Personal.

We had the pleasure of a call from Mr. H. R. Rockar, editor of the Lancaster, Esq., on Monday last.

Mrs. H. Owley, Esq., and Mr. Henry Bruce, of Lancaster, passed through Stanford on Wednesday last, returning from a little "business trip" to Casey county.

JOE WILLEY, a poor, simple, and in the best manner, at this office.

Fire in the Country.

On Monday morning last, about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the dwelling occupied by Mr. Fredy Peacock, about two miles west of this place, on the Rush branch turnpike road. Mr. Peacock was out on his place, engaged in work, when notified of the danger of his little family, by a servant girl. She glanced at his house and saw a blaze bursting from the window-pane roof. He summoned the assistance of his near neighbors, and succeeded in removing all of his furniture. The fire caught in a room where some accounts had slept the night before, and, being remote from the family apartments, it is supposed to have been burning several hours before it was discovered.

This house belonged to Mr. H. S. Wilkes, and was only occupied by Mr. Peacock while he was building a house on his farm adjoining. It was a very good, commodious dwelling, and was not insured. Mr. Wilkes reached the premises after the building had succumbed to the flames. Mr. Peacock hastened to assure him that his loss was not the result of carelessness on the part of himself or family, and to express deep regret that so severe a loss should have occurred while he was a tenant. Mr. Wilkes smiled and said, "Fredy, there'll be plenty of much better houses than this, long after we are both dead and gone." So there will be—but we doubt if there will be any cleverer gentlemen than the one who sustained the loss.

Railroad Meeting in Garrard.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Garrard county, held at the courthouse in Lancaster, on Monday last:

WHEREAS, There is now pending before the Kentucky Legislature an act, the purpose of which is to allow the Garrard County Court to submit to a vote of the people the question of the right of way of a railroad from Salt Spring to the California. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Senator, Hon. A. G. Tait, be, and is hereby instructed to vote for, and use all honorable means in the procurement of this legislation.

Resolved, That our Representative, Hon. Wm. S. Wilkes, and was only occupied by Mr. Peacock while he was building a house on his farm adjoining. It was a very good, commodious dwelling, and was not insured. Mr. Wilkes reached the premises after the building had succumbed to the flames. Mr. Peacock hastened to assure him that his loss was not the result of carelessness on the part of himself or family, and to express deep regret that so severe a loss should have occurred while he was a tenant. Mr. Wilkes smiled and said, "Fredy, there'll be plenty of much better houses than this, long after we are both dead and gone."

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CHOICE CIGARS AND TOBACCO AT E. R. Chenuault's.

In our next issue will appear an extended notice of "Joe B.", one of the best-lived young men in Kentucky. It is from the pen of his uncle, Mr. H. W. Faris, the well-known manager of Spring Hill Park, Crab Orchard.

Joe will stand, the coming season, at the stables of Mr. Faris, at the remarkably low price of ten dollars.

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FROM PULASKI COUNTY.

Correspondence Interior Journal:

ROBERT, KY., Feb. 26, 1873.

SUMMARY OF TOWN NEWS.

The debating Society has been reorganized.

The old kitchen on the Thompson lot fell

the other night, killing one sow and wounding two crows.

The system on the public square is

now in a safe condition.

In South, the premium blacksmith,

has erected a new shop at Main street,

one square north of the M. E.

church, South.

Each of the three towns all start papers in manuscript form owing, which will be devoted to

temperance and to the good of the town generally.

The "Flower of the Earth" received a

letter from a Madison friend, the other day,

inclosing a ten-dollar Confederate bill,

in answer to a demand for ten dollars borrowed money.

The "Flower" says he did wrong in

not telling his friend Mack what kind of

money he wanted, and that Confed would not

go here; but, laying aside all jokes, he thought it a d—d mean trick.

Our Board of Trustees

have under consideration the passage of a

new ordinance.

MECHANIC TAILOR.

It is predicted that there will be a big frost

on the 14th and 15th of May—because it

thundered on the 10th of February.

There is one thing the people of Stanford

need more than another, it is the passage and

conscientious enforcement of a hog law.

It requires only two dollars and a half to

gain one consent to become a candidate for

magnitude or constable in any precinct in the

county.

FINE HEN-ROCK.

George Bishop, the white man concerned in

the shooting of William Timmink, in this county,

a few days ago, gave bail in the sum of fifteen

hundred dollars, and was released from jail

last week.

The Gardner fire-extinguisher is too well

known to need any commendation.

It should be noted that he is a

white man.

Mr. A. C. Garrison, the white man concerned in

the shooting of William Timmink, in this county,

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THE INTERIOR JOURNAL

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873.

Unity Among Farmers.

We find the following letter from a farmer of Henry county, Missouri, in *Coleman's Rural World*. We submit it to our readers without comment:

Farmers must act as a unit. Their interests are identical. They can only maintain them by working as one man. Division robs them of their power and makes them the prey of those who handle their productions. Other classes unite. Manufacturers work as one man, and have got Congress to impose heavy tariffs on such commodities as they manufacture, so as to prevent them from coming into competition with their own goods. This enables them to raise the price of their own goods, which they do with perfect safety as foreign competition is shut out. Take the article of salt, that every one has to use; the price is double what it ought to be, and salt manufacturers have become millionaires. If a shipload of salt is brought here, another ship-load and a half has to be brought along to pay the tariff for it to enter. Our home manufacturers do not want salt to be cheap. They want to make every one using it pay double what they otherwise would, and they do it.

This is but one illustration. But the same is the case with every article manufactured in this country and manufacturers have made fortunes. They get the revenue. Government gets no one cent, for they are not satisfied unless the tariff is so high as to exclude the same articles they make. They want the whole market. Simple-minded people are made to believe that all this is for the support of the government. It is no such thing. It is a tax imposed upon the consumer most unrighteously, and is creating those hard times. The average tax upon everything the farmer consumes is over forty-seven per cent, and is just so much out of his earnings without any justification. It is legalized robbery. It is class legislation. It is making the manufacturer better than the farmer or the mechanic or the laborer.

There is unity also among our railroad men. They are too sharp to fight one another. They don't want to compete against one another and bring down the price of freight. They want to keep up freight. They form rings and agree to charge a certain price, all they dare charge, and thus they make the farmers pay ruinous prices on all their productions, when they go to or come from markets.

And so it is with all professions. They combine together. Any other class has more influence than the farming class—because they are divided, disintegrated, and have no cause of purpose. They have a majority of all the votes in the nation. They can do anything they choose. They can elect honest men in place of corrupt men. They can pass good laws instead of bad laws. They can prevent one class from imposing a heavy tax upon another class. They can drive leeches and corruptives from the halls of our capitol. They can restore equilibrium in our laws, and make everything work harmoniously. But we must be united and resolute, and use our power with prudence.

The organizations now being formed throughout the country of farmers' clubs, grange, agricultural conventions, etc., mean nothing. There is a groundswell among the people, a pent-up feeling which is slowly beginning to give expression. It means tyranny from unjust laws and unjust charges and corrupt influences. Bad men must stand from under. Good men must come to the front. This is a land of equality. One class is no better than another class. Wealth shall not control labor and industry. The majority must rule. The farmers form that majority. Every precinct must have its farmers' club. These clubs must have their county clubs in every county. And those county clubs must be represented in a State farmar's convention and these State farmar's conventions must hold a national rural cultural convention, which was orga-

nized in St. Louis a year ago. There seems to be no hesitation or doubt. We hon. Timon, At get along otherwise. We will or of hon. Lincoln, say other class. We will sit for his son-in-law ourselves from the devoting him to the service of other classes. We will hardly carry the 'o' before their fangs from our long and justly deserved their fangs from our hands. He has many times.

Edgewood of Wedding.

Groomsmen are always expected to accompany the bridegroom at a wedding in church, as well as at home. They walk up the broad aisle first—the first bridesmaid and groomsmen at the head of the party. Intimate friends are always invited to be present, and many persons not acquainted with the bride and groom consider themselves at liberty to witness the ceremony, unless the church doors are kept locked until the bridal cortège arrives, and even then, unless expressly forbidden, they will slip in. It is the fashion now to send out cards admitting the guests into the church, and these are shown to gentlewomen who, chosen from among the grooms and brides, who stand at the doors, it is not uncommon to send cards for invited guests; the groomsmen are expected to furnish them for the bridesmaids, and to attend them to the church, and from the church to the house. The bride rides in the first carriage with her parents, and unless the groom has parents to accompany, or very near relatives, he rides with them. The party forms in the vestibule of the church—first, bridesmaids and groomsmen; then the bride and her father; next the bridegroom and the bride's mother; then the groom's and bride's nearest relations. At the last the bridesmaids separate to the left, the groomsmen to the right; the bridegroom takes his left arm to the bride, and the two are conducted to the

**SAM. N. MATHENY,
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On hand, for sale cheap.

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To Bee-keepers Everywhere:

The following points of excellence comprise

a few of the many that may be claimed for my hive:

1. It is simple in construction, neat in appearance and is the most easily understood and managed movable comb frame ever invented.

2. It is the only material required in its construction, 25 feet of lumber, the nails necessary to fasten it together and a few small strips of wire cloth to cover ventilators. Not a screw, set-screws, hones and eye, hinge, pivot, piece of wire, or any other article of expensive material is used in its construction.

3. When properly built, it is cooler keeps for summer, and as warm as the sunnest for winter use, affording ample protection for the success of wintering colonies on the sunniest days.

4. It is as safe for the bees as a cage or "honey box" intentionally disposed with, while the colonies may be contracted to suit the size of the cells of their one single colony, in ten, making the keeper independent of the animal host to the space it occupies.

5. Less time and labor is required in handling, and the brood is less exposed than in ordinary bee-hives.

6. While it does not claim to be positively "moth proof" under all circumstances, yet it is provided with the least expensive and most effective device for the capture and destruction of moth insects ever attached to a hive, and is far superior to any other device.

7. The construction is such that the frame and false roof fit equally well either the broad or narrow side of the hive.

8. A number of small colonies or nuclei may be used in the same hive, receiving all the necessary natural warmth from the colony combined to it, without any expense.

Other advantages might be mentioned, but the above are deemed sufficient.

An examination of fifteen minutes, will, I believe, satisfy any disinterested, practical Apianist, of the superiority of the

"Peerless" Hive.

over all others; and I challenge

COMPANY TO ANY HIVE ON THE AMERICAN

CONTINENT, North, South, East or West.

For price list and directions for

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